THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 46. | CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....13-4 MOFUSSIL 11-8

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE town council of the Calcutta Municipality have had under consideration the report of the committee appointed for the revision of salaries of the municipal employes. The present system had been devised by the Hon'ble Mr. Westland to prevent the increase of expenditure on establishments, but it had given rise to much discontent owing to the slowness of promotion. The committee recommend that the initial salary of the lowest grade of clerks be Rs. 20, and that in all the grades annual increments be given. The additional cost would eventually amount to about Rs. 12,000 per annum, and it is proposed that the scheme should take effect from the 1st of April next.

IT was very naturally expected that the effect of the formation of a Salt Syndicate in England would be to cause some rise in the price of salt exported to foreign countries, including India. The immediate effect of the new combination has, according to the latest information, been to give a tremendous impetus to the salt trade in Cheshire. The larger establishments are now for the first time for some years said to be working night and day, and the shipments for last month were the largest on record. The large stock in hand is steadily diminishing, and is expected to be cleared out before the end of the present month. As a consequence, prices all round have shown an upward tendency. Common salt intended for 'home' consumption has gone up from two shillings and sixpence to nine shillings per ton, while lump salt for exportation has risen from eight shillings to fifteen shillings per ton, or nearly double the former price.

'IT is time,' says the *Statesman*, 'that India prepared to defeat the objects of the Syndicate, in so far as this country is concerned, for it is evident the monopolists are determined to turn their temporary advantage to the most profitable account, without any scruples as to whether salt-importing countries can bear the pressure of prices increasing at the rates now being attempted.'

THE Police Conference which has been held between officers of the North-West Provinces and Bengal with regard to the detection of crime on the frontier is an example which might well be followed throughout India. The wandering thief has no territorial limits: and those whose duty it is to catch him on one side of an imaginary line, can do much by putting themselves in touch with those similarly engaged on the other. By this means the odds in favour of the criminal by rail or road will be largely decreased, if not changed over to the other side: for we must remember that our facilities of communication have not yet placed it within the power of a Punjab thief to wire himself to Bombay; whereas his description and—on a pre-arranged system—even his photograph can be telegraphed.

THE following were among the passengers, who returned from England to Calcutta on Tuesday last. They arrived at Howrah by the Mail Train—Mr. Justice Norris, Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, Mr. Justice Prinsep, Mr. Justice Beverley, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. George Yule, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Pugh, Mr. T. Apcar and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"We hear of an act on the part of the Honorable Justice Guru Dass Bannerji, which indicates that whatever other qualifications or disqualifications he may or may not have for the office, he has at least a strong sense of honor and honesty. As a Pleader he was retained in a number of cases, and in all, he has returned his retaining fees to his clients. This is not too common a practice. Some Barristers never return a fee once given, even, though they never open their lips in the case. His predecessors on the Native Bench have mostly turned their cases over to their friends in the same profession. Mr. Justice Bannerji says: 'My clients retained *me*, and if I do not advocate their cause, I have no right to take their fees, and as they retained my services, I have no right to restrict their choice of other Advocates by turning clients over to other parties whom they would not care to engage.' This is not a bad preliminary on the part of the new Judge, and if the same high-mindedness is manifested on the Bench, it seems probable that the public will have every reason to be satisfied with the recent appointment."

TUESDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE (London) *Daily News* of November 20th wrote—"It was discovered yesterday in the city that another large withdrawal of gold on account of the Russian Government had taken place. Nearly two million pounds sterling have now been sent to St. Petersburg, partly in the form of gold and partly in Bank of England notes, which are, in practice, equivalent to gold. The banks and the Stock Exchange of London have been so much occupied with the effect of these withdrawals on financial matters here, as to forbear from looking into the cause of the new demand for Russia. It has been loosely attributed to the large exports of Russian grain; there has also been expressed a desire on the part of the Finance Minister to impart steadiness to the paper-currency outstanding. But Russia has before now exported grain largely without taking the proceeds in gold, and it is apparent that the exports of grain have been by the people of Russia, while the recent imports of gold have been on behalf of the Russian Government. As to the supposed measures for steadying and securing the rouble note currency the rouble notes are inconvertible, and for that purpose the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg might as well hold only a tithe of its present large stock of gold, for it takes no measures to redeem the still depreciated paper notes in circulation. Russia is in fine, thought to be preparing a hoard of gold for the next great campaign, taking advantage of this year's large exports, and consequent rise in the exchange to get gold with comparative cheapness. The incident appears, therefore, to have a political aspect of great importance, and should not be overlooked even in these peaceful days."

AN Afghan correspondent writes to the Lahore paper that Ishak Khan is now safely ensconced in the place of refuge, which he had the forethought to get built for him at Kurcha, near Tujara. All his valuable property and treasure have also arrived there safely, and he has a large military body-guard.

WHEN the last mail left England, Sir Barnes Peacock had been suffering for some time from weak health, and had been ordered abroad for a change.

SIR Charles Warren has resigned the Commissionership of the London Police in consequence of being reproved by Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, for publishing an article in *Murray's Magazine*.

SIR Auckland Colvin's tour through Oudh begins on the 24th instant, when he will start from Lucknow. His Honor will make a complete circuit of the Province, and expects to reach Unao on or about the 11th of February.

THE arrangements for the cold weather operations in Burma are now completed. General Faunce has started with a column from Myingyan to superintend operations against the Chins, and he will be joined in the Myittha Valley by the left wing of the 42nd Gurkhas stopped on its way to Assam. Some idea of the extent of the Chin raids may be obtained from the fact that during the month of October 12 British subjects are said to have been killed, several wounded, and over 120 carried off into slavery. This operation on the western border, however, will in the meantime be rather precautionary than punitive; but two other expeditions are arranged for, one starting from Mogoung about the beginning of January to punish some of the Kachins who have been proving themselves troublesome neighbours, and the other mustering at Fort Stedman about the same time for a march on Sawlon, the capital of Sawlapaw, the principal Chief of the Eastern Karens, who has made several very daring raids within the last eight months and maintained throughout a defiant attitude. Brigadier-General Collett, Commanding the 3rd Brigade, Upper Burma, will lead the Sawlon force.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—"A beginning will shortly be made with the survey of the proposed railway from Mogul Serai to the Hughli bridge. A party of engineers is now gathering at Madhupur, preparatory to surveying the route, which is intended to be a continuation of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway from Benares to Calcutta, and is, therefore, a rival to the 'Grand Chord' of the East Indian Railway. The route is from Mogul Serai *via* Sasseram, Gya, Baidyanath (on the E. I. R. chord line,) Nya Dumka, Soory, Noni Hat, Ahmedpur (on the E. I. R. loop line), Cutwa, Nuddea, and Culna, to the Hugli Bridge. It will shorten the distance from Mogul Serai to Calcutta by sixty miles, or two hours' running, besides opening up a rich tract of country and directly connecting the shrines at Benares, Gya and Baidyanath. This is the usual route for pilgrims between these places, and a large passenger traffic may, therefore, be counted upon. Two branches have already been proposed in connection with this new line; one from Nya Dumka to Bhagalpur, and the other from Cutwa, *via* Plassey and Moorshedabad, to Bugwangarra."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

ORDERS have been issued for the retirement of the troops from the Black Mountain.

THE Commander-in Chief, General Chesney, and Sir Charles Dilke visited the defence works at the Ghaziband Pass and Murghi Kotal on Tuesday.

SIR Steuart Bayley embarked on board the Government *Resolute* steamer at Prinsep's Ghat on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, and sailed for Chandbally, to begin his tour in Orissa. The Lieutenant-Governor is accompanied by Colonel Harrison and Mr. Bestic, Mr. Colvin, the Private Secretary, and Captain Rawlinson. Captain E. W. Petley escorted the party to Chandbally.

THE proposals of the Punjab Government for the continuance of the 5th Judgeship and the re-appointment of a 6th Judge for another year, or such shorter period as may suffice to reduce the arrears in the Chief Court, have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE *Times* has issued twelve hundred subpœnas on its own account, and thus those who talk of the case for the leading journal being finished in about a fortnight are clearly talking nonsense. So far as one can see there is no funk visible in the councils of the *Times*. On the contrary, the leading journal seems disposed to be even a trifle more aggressive than it need be; and it is certain that whatever the cost may be which is necessary to enable the *Times* to establish and maintain itself in this serious matter, the sacrifice will be made. It has not the advantage of a public subscription such as is being raised in the interest of the accused parties, and it seems likely that the great burden of the costs of what may be called the prosecution will be thrown upon the personal estate of Mr. Walter.

THE N. W. P. Government has decided that the agency by which local public works under the control of district boards should in future be executed is that, while the more important works and repairs requiring professional skill should be entrusted, as at present, to the Public Works Department, petty repairs and minor works may with advantage be directly carried out by district boards, who may entertain a small and inexpensive establishment for that purpose. This order considerably restricts the powers hitherto exercised by the local boards, and the Lieutenant-Governor states that it is "with very considerable reluctance that it has been judged advisable to carry out these modifications in the present system;" but, as a sop to the members of the local boards, it is added that the present orders are only provisional.

THE Viceroy arrived at Lahore on the 14th instant, by special train, and was awaited on the railway platform by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Rajahs of Bhawalpore and Faridkot, and a large number of European ladies and gentlemen. After Lord Dufferin had spoken a few words to the principal persons present, the Municipal Committee presented an address which was read by Sirdar Narendra Singh, the Vice-President. His Excellency in course of his reply said:—

"It does not surprise me that you should appreciate the full value of the precautions which the Government of India has taken against all possible risk of aggression. The best, security against so great a calamity is timely preparation. Any want of

preparation is itself invitation to an attack. We are in the course of putting the whole of our North-west frontier into such a state of reasonable defence as will enable you to continue to cultivate your fields in peace and contentment. With the able assistance of General McQueen and his gallant officers and troops, the Black Mountain expedition has been brought to a successful termination. The reckless and cruel hostile tribes, who had on various occasions invaded our territory, burned and raided our villages, and murdered our fellow subjects, have been made to feel that though long suffering and slow to avenge, the power of the British Covernment to punish offences is irresistible. Every tribe that had injured or insulted us has been compelled to submit and sue for mercy, and we have a right to expect that the lesson they have received will secure in future the peace of the border."

THURSDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

HISTORICAL precedents may be found for the style of Lord Dufferin's marquisate, though titles taken from places outside the British Isles have seldom been conferred by British Sovereigns on civilians. The practice of bestowing such titles on successful commanders was inaugurated by William III., when he created the victor of La Hogue Viscount Barfleur as well as Earl of Oxford. He had in the previous year, 1695-96, made a curious assertion of his titular rights as King of France by raising his favourite Arnold van Keppel to the earldom of Albemarle, a town and territory in the Duchy of Normandy; and the French earldom still ranks among English peerages. Nor has it ever, like one of Napoleon's grants, produced an international question. The Court of Vienna refused to receive the son of Marshal Soult, "Duke of Dalmatia" (who had been accredited to that Court in a diplomatic capacity so long as he called himself "Marquis de Dalmatie." Two of Lord Dufferin's predecessors in the Indian viceroyalty have blended Asiatic names with British honours. In 1849 the Earl of Dalhousie became Marquess of Dalhousie, "of Dalhousie Castle, in the county of Edinburgh, and of the Punjab." Sir John Lawrence, in 1869, gave precedence to the Indian name, electing to be Baron Lawrence, "of the Punjab, and of Grately, in the county of Southampton."

THE mail brings news of General Prejevalsky down to the 19th ultimo, at which time he had passed Vernoe, north of the Thien Shan. The traveller intended to winter on the shores of Lake Kara Kul, and to start in the spring for Lhassa. It is said that he was suffering from the effects of his previous journey, and that it was only at the insistance of his Government that he was proceeding on the present expedition. News of his death was not received till the 3rd instant.

LORD LANSDOWNE will probably visit Burma this cold season, and open the Toungoo Mandalay Railway.

THE *Behar Herald* states:—"A case, which has caused a great deal of sensation in the native society of Patna city, has cropped up, the defendants being the ladies of the local Zenana Mission, who are charged with kidnapoing a Hindoo girl of tender years to convert her into Christianity." The case came on for hearing before the Magistrate of Patna on the 14th instant.

AT a meeting held on October 22 at Lyons, M. de Lesseps declared that the Panama Canal would be opened in July, 1890, and not in 1891, as asserted.

MR. NOLAN'S report on Lower Burmah as a field for emigration has been submitted to the Government of India.

THE *Woman's World* writes: As to the statement that ignorance of the standards and modes of thought accepted in the learned world has 'made women diffident'—what man has not been both amused and astounded at hearing opinions boldly ventured by would-be advanced women on subjects with regard to which the more scientific the culture of a man the more diffident would certainly be the expression of his opinion? Mrs. M'Laren speaks of "the unworthy jealousy with which they [men] have too often greeted feminine achievements." "But it is, I think, on the contrary," says critic, "the *pretension* to talent or genius so often met with now-a-days that cultivated men naturally resent. And, so far as my experience goes, and that, I believe, of most literary women men not only aid women in every sort of way, without a particle of unworthy jealousy, but, as is instanced by Abelard and Heloise in past, and by John Stuart Mill and his wife in our own times, men are only too generously appreciative in their estimate of women's work. For how often are we called upon to read in magazines and newspapers, articles—poor in substance and weak in construction—which did they bear a man's instead of a woman's name, would undoubtedly have been "returned with thanks" or consigned to the waste-paper basket! "It is acknowledged," says Mrs. M'Laren, "that women can, in modern literature, compete on equal terms with men." But she does not tell us by whom this is acknowledged, nor how it could be acknowledged, seeing that in no branch of modern literature, save novel-writing, could a single woman be instanced as standing in the first ranks."

FRIDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

AMONG the arrivals by the *Arcadia* at Bombay on Saturday were the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Lady Grenville, Lord Eglinton, the Hon'ble H. D. Tollemache, the Hon'ble Dudley Leigh, Sir E. Watkin, Sir H. Edwards, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Miss Manning, Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., Major Firebrace, and Captain Hext, A.-D.-C.

THE Allahabad Municipality has, says the *Pioneer*, had the originality to make a practical suggestion. There being some doubt as to the quality of the Jumna water, which it is proposed to supply the city with, the Commissioners suggested that miniature filter-beds and tanks should be constructed on the same pattern as it was intended to follow in carrying out the water supply scheme, and the water in this way tested. There is no great chance of the experiment failing in the sense of proving the water unfit for use; but there is a smack of practicality in the mere suggestion of a test which is not so common in anything relating to Municipalities that it should pass unnoticed. Should the experiment prove successful—and there is little doubt it will—the prosecution of the work will be proceeded with immediately, the Local Government having, after much protestation, agreed to lend 10 lakhs, repayable in 30 years at 4½ per cent. We understand that the Government of India have also desired to join in the scheme for the benefit of cantonments.

THE following notes are taken from the London correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian*: The Viceroy-designate and the Marchioness of Lansdowne go out in the mail steamer embarking for Bombay November 19. Their daughters the Ladies Evelyne and Beartrix Fitzmaurice, travel all the way by sea, starting from London eleven days earlier. Some idea of the difficulty experienced by new Viceroys in finding exactly the right sort of man for the very important position—very important, I mean, in India—of private secretary, may be gathered when I say that up to a few days ago Lord Lansdowne had not filled up the appointment. I understand that his lordship has been trying to secure the services of the Marquess of Dufferin's principal secretary, Sir Mackenzie Wallace; but it is believed that the latter is almost as anxious as his master to leave India. It is sometimes forgotten that, among the many *roles* performed by General Gordon, he was private secretary for a short time to a former Viceroy, Lord Ripon. Certainly Gordon was not of the stuff out of which successful private secretaries are made, as he was not long in finding out, for he resigned within a few hours of his arrival in Bombay. His successor, Mr. H. W. Primrose, formerly private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and now permanent head of the Office of Works, did very well at a critical period, and well earned the Star of India. One of the most popular private secretaries in recent years was Sir Owen Burne, who succeeded poor Sir George Colley on Lord Lytton's Staff.

THE Empress Frederick (says *Truth*) is greatly pleased with Sir Morell Mackenzie's vindication, and has written a letter of nearly twenty pages to tell him so. The letter from her Imperial Majesty testifying in Sir Morell Mackenzie's favour, which was published in the *Daily News* of October 12, was sent to that paper, not by the physician, but by Mr. Protherio, at the Empress's command.

THE London correspondsnt of the *Liverpool Daily Post* referring to the rumour that an increased allowance will be asked for on behalf of the Prince of Wales and his family during the autumn session, points out that the Queen has an annuity drawn from the Consolidated Fund of £385,000, which is specially allotted to meet those expenses connected with her high position, the partial weight of which has been transferred to the Heir Apparent. But (continues the correspondent) that is only a portion of the enormous income which good fortune and frugal habits have placed at the disposal of the head of the Royal family. The new Domesday Book discloses the fact that the Queen's private estates extend over 37,372 acres, the annual rental even at the lately depreciated prices being £78,000, estimated at the time as being a little over half its market value. It is said to be worth to-day £150,000. The Queen also possesses property at Coburg, and the Villa Hohenlohe at Baden. As to personal property, there was the bequest of a million left to her Majesty by Sir James Camden Neild. This will was proved in 1852 and the bequest must now have reached magnificent proportions. Then there was the property left by the Prince Consort, estimated to have reached nearly £600,000, but as this will was never proved and so escaped probate duty, the exact amount is not known. These items are over and above the Queen's annual savings. The above facts do not, of course, —being written for a purpose—take into consideration the numerous heavy drains upon the Royal purse which make proper provision for all the numerous offshoots from the Royal stem a matter of delicate management.

SATURDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

THERE is a current belief at Peshawar and the frontier that the Amir may abandon his visit to Turkistan. He certainly proceeded at a very leisurely pace. Parwana Khan is in administrative charge of Kabul to watch over Habibulla Khan, the Amir's eldest son. A large quantity of Snider ammunition is being sent up this week from Peshawar to Kabul to replenish the Amir's magazine there.

IN view of the many nonsensical stories set afloat regarding the large fee paid to Dr. Freyer by the Rampore Minister, an up-country paper states that the Government of the North-Western Provinces have never requested the popular Civil Surgeon of Bareilly to refund a portion of the amount, and have probably no intention whatever of interfering in the matter.

THE commercial outlook in Bombay is stated to be very promising just now. Several new cotton mills are to be begun at once, and no less than a dozen to sixteen are likely to be erected within the next two years. A number of native firms have begun the importation of machinery for the manufacture of various articles hitherto exclusively brought from Europe, and some European firms are extending their operations.

ONE reason of indifferent success the police in Burmah meet with in the detection of crime and the punishment of criminals, a contemporary says, is the absence of any system of working in unity between police authorities of different districts. A criminal hunted out of one district, unless he is a very notorious character and a reward has been offered for his apprehension, is not liable to molestation in the adjoining district, in consequence of the jealousy of the police who rarely take any notice of criminals that may happen to belong to another jurisdiction. If district superintendents saw more of each other and worked together in greater harmony, the result would soon show itself in a larger number of apprehensions. The cases which originate in one district are too often regarded with apathy by the police of the adjoining district, and hence the poor percentage in the detection of crime.

With the previous sanction of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal has directed the supply of Weekly Reports on vernacular newspapers to all Commissioners of Divisions of Bengal, who were hitherto denied the privilege. The Commissioners, it is said, may now take any action of a disciplinary character in regard to the officers under them in consequence of strictures in the Native Press, but not without first reporting their intention to do so for the orders of the Bengal Government.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *19th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subj: Theory of Analytic Functions. Cusps.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 20th *Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Convection and Radiation of Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J. on *Wednesday*, the 21*st Inst.*, 7 P. M.

Subject: Something about the Sun.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 22*nd Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Antimony.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 22*nd Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Plane Palarization.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 23*rd Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject: The Principles of Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Carbon.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 17th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1888.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

THE Secretary of State and the Government of India have taken up in right earnest the question of meeting the difficulties of the financial situation. In his despatch of 12th April last, Lord Cross reviewed the general financial position. His Lordship pointed out that gloomy as the present situation is, causes for anxiety regarding the future are not wanting. There is no knowing what effect the Chefoo Convention will ultimately have upon the Opium revenue, and when Burma will be able to pay its way. Sir John Gorst in his recent speech, stated that the time was not far distant when Upper Burma would cease to be a burden upon the Indian revenues. But we are glad to find that his chief does not show that sanguine view. Then, the continued fallen exchange is an evil, the extreme gravity of which cannot be overrated. The expenditure arising from these two causes has absorbed the Famine Fund which has been merged in the general revenues; and there is no longer any surplus which might be applied to famine relief. Lord Cross observes :—"Although the provision against the financial consequences of famine has been swept away, the obligation that rests upon the Government to protect the country from such a calamity is no less than in 1878, when the policy of providing a surplus to meet this liability was adopted. The grounds on which that policy rested have not been impugned: it was maintained until two years ago, and it is only under irresistible financial pressure that its operation has been suspended. During the past few years India has had an almost uninterrupted succession of favourable seasons; but, judging from past experience, we must assume that the time is not far off when we may again have to meet a very large expenditure on account of the relief of distress from wide-spread scarcity. The necessity of maintaining a surplus revenue on this account is as great as ever. Considering, however, the extension of the railways and the increased protection given to the people since the average annual charge for famine relief was estimated at Rs. 1,50,00,000 it would perhaps now be sufficient if Rs. 1,00,00,000 were annually provided on this account. I am of opinion that, when this has been accomplished, it may be better to revert to the original arrangements under which the whole of the famine surplus was to be applied to the reduction of existing debt or the diminution of borrowing. Until provision is made for meeting this liability, the financial position must be viewed as unsatisfactory." The time anticipated by Lord Cross in April last has already come, and the Government must be prepared to meet a very large expenditure on account of the relief of distress from wide-spread scarcity, if not famine. Then, again, Lord Cross points out that it will not be possible to maintain all the existing sources of revenue. His Lordship says in plain terms that the duty now levied on the export of rice must be remitted at an early date. The revenue from this source amounts to some thing like three-quarters of a crore. The truth is, that if India had been governed in the interest of its people the export duty in rice should have been swept away before the remission of the cotton and general import duties. But Her Majesty's Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, are always anxious to secure the support of the cotton lords of Manchester; and it is no wonder that they should have purchased the Lancashire at the cost of the dumb and helpless Indian tax-payer. Of course, after the remission of the import duties carried out in 1882 at a wanton sacrifice of revenue, it was not to be expected that the Home Government would view with favour the duty which has been imposed on petroleum. Lord Cross remarks :—"It has always been a matter for remark that the consumption in India of articles of foreign production, excepting cotton-goods, is very small. Mineral oil is one of the very few among such articles for which the demand has been rapidly increasing, and has already become considerable, and any fiscal measures which tended to check its consumption would be unfortunate." So the petroleum tax is doomed.

Lord Cross, we see, does not also look with favour upon the enhancement of the Salt tax, and he directs that no effort should be spared to reduce the general duty as speedily as possible to the former rate. His Lordship holds that there are weighty reasons for keeping it at as low a rate as possible, and remarks:—"Thus, the policy of the Government should always be to give all the encouragement in its power to everything that tends to make salt cheap and plentiful, and, with that object, so far as financial exigencies will allow, to keep the duty low, and to continue to improve the means of communication. With the growth of the consumption the financial importance of the reserve will also grow. But it would be unwise without absolute necessity, to draw on this reserve, or to do anything to check its increase. It cannot be supposed that we have seen the end of our financial difficulties. The possibility ought not to be forgotten that grave political emergencies involving serious expenditure, may at any time arise. That will be the time for having recourse to the salt reserve. It will be the worst time for introducing new and untried measures of taxation which, if they be necessary, should be adopted in a time of tranquillity and general prosperity." It may seem strange that while recognizing the difficulties of the present financial situation, Lord Cross should have expressed his approval of the very measures the adoption of which in 1882 by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring has produced these difficulties. But the fact is, that his Lordship's despatch emanated from Sir John Strachey, and that he merely affixed his signature to it. The document, indeed, bears internal evidence of its authorship. It is notorious that the large remission of taxation, so unwisely carried out by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring in 1882, has permanently crippled the Indian finances. The repeal of the import duties and the reduction of the salt-tax caused a loss of revenue amounting to upwards of two crores. But for this needless sacrifice of revenue, the financial position of the Empire would not have become so very unsatisfactory. We admit that this reduction of the duty caused some increase in the consumption of salt; but the increase fell far short of what had been expected by Sir Evelyn Baring that the reduction of the duty would strengthen the financial position of the Empire; we have never attached any weight to it: it is more specious than real. When the salt tax was lowered in 1882, we remarked that should the future exigencies of the State necessitate an enhancement of it, the measure, far from strengthening the hands of Government, would rather tend to weaken them; for what would the people think of a Government which sported with them just as the ruling finances of the hour might dictate. The equalization of the Salt tax throughout India and the repeal of all customs duties have been the dream of Sir John Strachey's life, and in order to realize it he has inflicted no end of suffering upon the people of India.

All sensible persons will agree with Lord Cross that the condition of the finances demands the serious consideration of the Government of India. His Lordship has come to the conclusion that the improvement which is needed cannot be estimated at less than from 1½ to 2 crores of rupees, and that, if that amount were provided, and no further fall in exchange were to occur, the Government of India would even then be hardly able to set aside the annual surplus of one crore, as a provision against famine, together with a sum of 50 lakhs, which has always been regarded as a necessary margin for contingencies. We require any additional revenue of something like three crores for the purpose of placing our finances on a sound and satisfactory footing. The question is, where is this money to come from? Lord Cross recognises that the question of restoring the equilibrium of the finances of India is one of extreme difficulty. His Lordship remarks: "Although an increase of taxation, to keep pace with the growth of expenditure, may ultimately be the only resource left to the Government, there are great and manifest political reasons against accepting this necessity, unless and until no alternative has been proved to be possible. But the only possible alternative, when the new demands to be met are of paramount urgency and importance, is to provide the money, or some of it, by reduction of the outlay allotted or available for purposes less absolutely and immediately necessary." Yes, there can be no doubt that nothing but the strictest economy could restore the equilibrium of our finances. Every branch of the administration should be carefully overhauled and all expenditure not absolutely necessary cut down. But there is no hope that a policy of rigid economy will be honestly carried out by the Government, whether in England or India. If the partnership which has been established between the two countries in the matter of the army were dissolved, that alone would place Indian finances upon a sound and satisfactory footing. But England will never agree to a dissolution of this partnership. There are many fat sinecures in India held by Europeans which could be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the public service in the slightest degree; and in many departments cheap indigenous labour could be substituted for costly imported agency. But it is idle to expect that the Government will have the courage to tread on the corns of European officials. Lord Cross has asked the Government of India to consider whether the system of quinquennial Provincial contracts could be so adopted or revised as to reserve to the Supreme Government some further power of exceptional control over provincial expenditure, and to provide some method of uniting Provincial with Imperial resources against emergencies that must call out the whole financial strength of the Empire. What action the Government of India proposes to take in this matter we shall discuss in another issue.

INCREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.

THE Report of Mr. Westmacott, who was deputed, some time ago, by the Government of Bengal, to enquire into the working of the Outstill system, has clearly brought out two facts, namely, that under the present system, liquor has become cheaper than before, and that it is sold in larger quantities than before. These two facts, apart from any other considerations, are sufficient to condemn the Outstill system. Any system which makes intoxicating drink cheap, and thus makes it accessible to the lower classes, must be reprobated as a system calculated to degrade and demoralize the people. We do not enter into the abstract question whether the Sudder Distillery system, or the Outstill system is the better of the two. Perhaps experts in Abkari matters may discover beauty in the latter system which is not observable by laymen like ourselves. But judging from the results of the two systems—and these results, be it remembered, have been obtained by Government officials after a searching enquiry,—judging from results we have no hesitation that the Outstill system, from a moral point of view, is worse than the Sudder Distillery system. But it has been said by the Government of Bengal that increased sale of liquor does not prove that there has been increase of drunkenness. This may be true, to a certain extent, in some countries in Europe and America. If beer is taxed heavily thousands of families who have been hitherto drinking beer moderately may give up drinking beer altogether on account of its dearness; but if beer be entirely exempt from duty, not only will those families resume the practice, but other poorer families, who never took beer, will begin to take it on account of its cheapness. Thus it may happen that larger quantities of beer may be sold, and yet there may be no increase of drunkenness. But in India, such a thing can never happen. In India, increased sale or consumption of liquor means increased drunkenness. The reason is this: In India, we mean among the people generally, liquor is not used as a beverage at table either at breakfast or dinner, or supper. It is used only for the purpose of intoxication. We remember a story which old Marshman of the *Friend of India* used to relate of a Malayan who used to get drunk whenever he took any liquor. When asked why he did not drink moderately, the Malayan,

in his broken English, replied—"I drinkee not fo drinkee, I drinkee for drunkee." The honest Malayan used liquor not as a beverage, but as a drug for producing intoxication. And this is true of nearly the whole of the drinking population of India. They drink solely and purposely for getting drunk. Any liquor, which would not produce intoxication by drinking small quantities of it, they despise, and look upon it as good for nothing, since, according to them, the prime and, indeed the only, object of drinking is intoxication. An Indian drinker—we of course refer to the lower classes—would abuse the keeper of the grogshop and demand his money back, if the liquor he drank did not immediately take effect on him. Such being the case, in India increased sale of liquor means only increased drunkenness and nothing else. What then is the duty of Government under these circumstances? Evidently to put such a price on the liquor as to make it prohibitory to the largest and poorest classes. This can be done by putting a high duty on the liquor. We are aware that this will reduce the sale and diminish the revenue. But where the interests are concerned, Government should be prepared to make some sacrifice. But the sacrifice, we are persuaded, will not be great, for though less liquor will be consumed, the price paid for it will be more than that paid at present for the same quantity. We do not say that the one will counterbalance the other, but the loss to the revenue will be inconsiderable. And this small loss the Government ought to make up its mind to sustain in the interests of morality. We feel sure that Sir Steuart Bayley is anxious to do what is right in this matter. His mind is not yet made up as to the comparative merits or rather demerits of the two systems—the Sudder Distillery system and the Outstill system. But whatever system is retained, all we want is, that liquor should be made dearer than it is at present; and this object can be obtained, we believe, under either of the two systems. But we want the Government not only to make the liquor dear, but not to make the grogshop easily accessible to the people. In former years, grogshops like angel-visits, were few and far between. But now the case is different. Everywhere you see shops in which men, women and even children go to drink and to get drunk. The social and moral evils of this easy access to the liquorshop are incalculable. This is not mere sentimentality, as one of our contemporaries alleges it to be; it is a dreadful reality which is staring us in the face. The Hindus have always been renowned for their sobriety; and even now our labouring classes compare favourably, we mean as regards temperance, with the lower classes of Christian Europe. But this superiority is fast vanishing into thin air. Peasants, whose forefathers up to fourteen generations never tasted liquor, we now see running into the grogshop; and artizans, whose only stimulant has hitherto been tobacco, have now taken to the ruinous habit of drinking. We do not wish to exaggerate the evils; we do not say that all the people have become degraded and demoralized; but we do say that thousands of people, who were uniformly sober, have begun to get drunk. And this is an evil which Government ought to put forth all its energy to avert. Loss of a small portion of revenue should never stand in the way of the social and moral improvement of a whole people. In no country should this be allowed to be the case, far less in Bengal. Should the soberest nation in the world be taught and encouraged to drink for the sake of replenishing the exchequer? A sober peasantry was once the boast of Bengal—that boast is now a mere tradition; and if no precaution is now taken, instead of a sober and industrious peasantry, we shall have, in the near future, a drunken, and consequently, a thriftless and degraded peasantry. We place these views before Government in no spirit of factious opposition, but because we know and believe that Government is sincerely anxious to promote the welfare of the people of this land. We have great faith in Sir Steuart Bayley. We believe he is honestly desirous of doing anything which will contribute to the happiness of the people whom he has been called upon to govern. And it is because we believe this, that we place these views before His Honor. His mind is now much exercised by the two rival systems; but whatever system he adopts, we wish him to do two things—to make liquor dear, and to make it not easily accessible to the people.

NATIVE STATES.

THERE is not perhaps in the whole range of Indian polity a more fruitful and frequent source of misrepresentation than the Native States of India, and truth to say, the misrepresentation originates in friends and foes alike. While Foreign Office influence does its best to have the lion painted by man in the usual style of the fable, those that are really anxious to do the lion, fallen though he be, a good turn are oftener than not apt to mistake their vocation and find their way to extremes that injure their client more than anything else. A happy medium in the handling of this delicate subject is urgently needed. The peculiar position occupied by the Native States of India in her political organisation imperatively necessitates the attainment of such a medium and any one that helps in the consummation in ever so remote a way is entitled to our sincere thanks. It would, of course, be mischievous and dishonest to keep back and conceal the dark spots that unhappily mark the relationship of the Feudatory Chiefs with the Paramount Power. A truthful exposition, moreover, of the faults and demerits of the native administrations would be serviceable in weeding out what should not be allowed in them, and that can be achieved only in the light of honest public opinion which has already achieved so much and promises more for good government in British India. To British India itself, where popular political education is making a steady progress the successful administration of Native States is a model and examplar, the value and importance of which cannot be underrated. A people that have Sir T. Madhava Raos, Sir Salar Jungs and Sir Dinakar Raos to point to and boast of, need not be very apprehensive of their political future, and can well afford to smile at the captious remarks of political seers who charge them with want of political sagacity and powers of organisation and pretend that local Self-Government or Representative Government in India is bound to prove a failure, because forsooth, the political education of her people, according to them, dates back only to a quarter of a century! Give us the opportunity, put us to the test, and see if we fail. That is and ought to be the reply, as it will be for a long time to come. And in proof of the wisdom of the reply—bold as it is—it is only necessary to point to the successful administration of our Native States. Travancore has its Council of State and Mysore its Representative Assembly of People with His Highness the Maharaja's Dewan at its head, and have they failed or do they show signs of lifelessness, because the Paramount Power—civilized and enlightened as it is—is slow in extending similar concessions and privileges to its much better educated and more advanced subjects? The Native States—those we mean that are well managed—have no less to teach than to learn from British India, and they form with it a homogeneous whole, the least disturbance in, or severance from, which is bound to prove a confusing factor in the whole system. To understand and value these administrations is, therefore, a point of practical wisdom that no well-wisher of the British Indian Government can ignore.

That a proper understanding has not yet been arrived at is largely due, we are afraid, to the absence of a connected, truthful and sympathetic history of these States. Clouds of misrepresentation hang round most of them that would be cleared up in no time, if all the facts were known or allowed to be known. Witness in this regard for example the unworthy and unmerited slur that was long permitted to rest on the late Maharaja Scindia. It took more than a quarter of a century in its removal, and but slow reparation for it was made in the rendition of the Gwalior Fort. The past history of India, interesting more from an antiquarian point of view than anything else, yields in its importance to the past history of these scattered and disorganised Native States, for, in spite of long and arduous struggles they succeeded in maintaining a show of independence. As a truthful narrative of the relation in the past with the Paramount Power largely regulates their present and future relationship, the importance of such a narrative is unquestionably great. Such narratives unfortunately do not abound in number, owing to a variety of reasons that have contributed to take away from the importance and interest of the general history of India. Orme and Mill, Elphinstone and Marshman, Duff and Elliot have been the historians of India, and devoid of all sympathy with the people in their noble traditions, their works have lost much of that vivid truthfulness that a truly national history might lay claim to. Such a history unfortunately does not exist in India, and will not, all scholarly researches notwithstanding; because the available material has already undergone an amount of foreign distortion that allows of no thorough restoration to its former shape and mould. In the words of the author, whose work we shall presently notice, "One must understand the people whose history one is about to write; one must have sympathy with its past and present lives; one must know what its life-long efforts and tendencies have been One other thing which is the principal and distinguishing feature of Hindu character is the spirituality which Thomas Carlyle said 'could not be taught in words.' This also is of prime consideration."

A History conceived and executed in such a spirit is a desideratum in India, though we are by no means blind to the noble and self-sacrificing exertions of Sir William Hunter in this direction. The initiative in such works must, however, now be taken by educated Indians whose capabilities and attainments are apt to be too much frittered away in unsuccessful "professional" struggles, which an eminent Scotch writer justly characterises as smelling too much of the "shop." Independent research may yet bring to light much that may prove the redeeming features of Indian history, and we are glad that our educated men are not slow in appreciating the value of such research. As an illustration of this we are glad to welcome the publication of the first volume—and an extremely handsome volume it is in its general get up and literary style—of a History of the Native States of India. It is from the pen of Babu Surendra Nath Ray M. A. B. L., Vakeel, High Court, and deals exclusively with the important State of Gowalior, about which more misrepresentation of the character we have above complained of, exists than perhaps about any other State similarly situated. Other volumes are, we understand, ready for the Press and will be shortly published. The work has been fittingly dedicated to Sir Steuart Bayley, who was long the Resident of one of the foremost Native States of India, namely, Hydrabad, and "who," we agree with our author in saying, "by evenhanded justice and generous sympathy with the Princes and people of India has carried their esteem and affection." A very readable and exhausted essay about the present condition of Native States in general, their merits and demerits and their relationship with the Paramount Power precedes the work and it opens with a thoughtful and lively resume of the stirring incidents that led to the development, growth, stability and fall of the Maharatta power in Southern, Western and Central India. The writer displays considerable literary skill and historical knowledge in handling a rather difficult subject and shows thorough grasp of the situation. In treating of the present administration of Gowalior the writer displays equal political sagacity and thoroughly understands that he treads on less sure, and more delicate grounds. He does well to confine himself to the regions of published blue books and green books for the matter of that instead of launching in needless and wild diatribes against the horrors of the Griffin reign. The completion of the work in the spirit and style in which it has been commenced will be a valuable addition to the historical literature of India, and we trust public patronage, which the young author has well earned, will encourage him to carry to an end his laudable work.

LADIES' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We doubt whether many of our readers have heard of the existence of an association of Bengali ladies called the *Sakhi-Samiti*, and yet such an association was established nearly two years ago in this city, and is now pursuing its even and unobtrusive course of beneficence. It was founded by the exertions of Mrs. J. Ghosal, the accomplished daughter of our venerable townsman Babu Debendra Nath Tagore and Editress of the Bengali Magazine *Bharati*, of Mrs. Satyendra Nath Tagore, of Mrs. Mon Mohun Ghose, of Mrs. W. C. Bonnerjee, and other ladies "of light and leading"—to use a phrase of Burke which some people ignorantly ascribed to the late Earl of Beaconsfield. The object of the *Sakhi-Samiti*—by the way we may remark that it is a very graceful name—is two-fold, namely, to cultivate friendly intercourse among Indian ladies and to induce them to take an active and intelligent interest in every thing which concerns the welfare of their country-women. Of the latter object the promotion of female education is the chief branch. The ladies of this Association are so convinced of the salutary influences of female enlightenment that they have made it their chief object to promote education among the women of their country. They are convinced that the chief cause of the little progress which female education is making in the country is the absence of a class of properly trained female teachers; and they have begun to adopt measures for meeting, to a certain extent, this deficiency. Many orthodox Hindus do not like the idea of sending their daughters for education to girls' schools, even of the character of the Bethune School. These gentlemen wish their daughters to be educated at home; but where is there the machinery for this purpose? It is true that there are at present a great many European Zenana missionary ladies who are engaged in the good work of instructing girls. But the ladies of the *Sakhi-Samiti* do not think that the work of educating Hindu girls should be entrusted into the hands of these missionary ladies. In the first place, the chief object of these missionary ladies is to make proselytes to the Christian faith. With this object no Hindu parent can have any sympathy. It is true they have not yet succeeded in proselytizing any respectable Hindu girl; but that has been owing, not to any want of will on the part of the missionary ladies, but to the compact texture and environment of Hindu society. In the second place, these missionary ladies are either entirely ignorant of Bengali, or they know it too imperfectly to enable them to be good teachers; and their Native Christian assistants speak a jargon which is neither Bengali nor English. In the third place, the instruction imparted by these missionary ladies is defective in one most important respect. It does not kindle, nor can it be expected to kindle, in the hearts of the girls that spirit of patriotism which is the most powerful incentive to every public virtue. Such being the views of the ladies of the *Sakhi-Samiti* they think that the European Zenana missionary ladies are utterly incompetent to undertake the education of Hindu girls. What is to be done then? Will our girls, especially the daughters of respectable orthodox Hindu gentlemen remain, uneducated? Such a consummation is greatly to be deplored. The only course left is to train a body of respectable Hindu girls and women who would become competent teachers, and who would find access to the most orthodox and most conservative Zenana, and impart to little girls and young ladies the inestimable blessings of education. Although the *Sakhi-Samiti* is hardly two years old, it has already commenced this work of training a body of respectable female teachers. It is true the number of women who are being thus trained is small, but this smallness of the number is owing only to the smallness of the fund. If the benevolent public were to come forward with their subscriptions and donations, the association would be enabled to entertain a large number of candidates who are willing to become qualified for the education of their country-women.

We said above that female education is, though the chief, not the only object of the *Sakhi-Samiti*. The other object is to render help to every woman in the country, who may, without just cause, be exposed to public indignity. Looking at the *Sakhi-Samiti* from this point of view, it assumes the character of an Indian Women Defence Association. Although the Association is in an infantile state, it has already commenced to work in this direction. It may not be generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that it was the *Sakhi-Samiti* that brought to light the full particulars of the case of the girl Buddhia. When the case was described in the *Behar Herald*, the *Sakhi-Samiti* took interest in it, and by their agents got copies of the records of the Court at Patna. But for the *Sakhi-Samiti* the public and the Government would not have so much interested themselves as they did. It is truly a noble thing that the Bengali ladies of Calcutta stood up to maintain the rights of a Behari girl. We believe the *Sakhi-Samiti* also interested itself in a somewhat similar case at Jubulpore in Central India, though its professed help was rendered unnecessary by assistance received on the spot. These two instances are sufficient to show that the *Sakhi-Samiti* has a large-hearted public spirit, and will, if patronized by the public, do a great deal of good to their fellow-women in all parts of India. We said at the outset of this article that the object of the *Sakhi-Samiti* is two-fold, namely, *first*, to promote friendly intercourse among the members, and *second*, to induce them to take an active and intelligent interest in every good work connected with the welfare of their country-women. We have spoken of the second object; we must now say a few words on the first object. With a view to promote social and friendly intercourse among Hindu ladies in Calcutta, the Association intends to hold every year an industrial exhibition, or rather Fancy Bazaar into which women only will be admitted. The first exhibition will be held sometime in the month of *Magh*. It will last for four days. Bengali ladies will thus have an opportunity of seeing and speaking to one another. We understand that not only useful and fancy articles will be bought and sold for the benefit of the Association, but there will be innocent amusements and recreations, and perhaps a band playing, in order to beguile the tedium of buying and selling. This certainly is one way of promoting friendly intercourse, though it is but for four days in the year. But better a few times in the year than never. Perhaps, if the exhibition is successful this year,—and we doubt not but that it will be successful—in other years it may be held more than four days; and thus the *Mahila Silpa Mela*, or the Ladies' Industrial Exhibition, may become a permanent institution for the promotion of good will among the ladies of the land. We are glad to learn that Maharani Surnomoyi, that patroness of every benevolent scheme, has sent a donation of upwards of one thousand Rupees, and we doubt not that many ladies and gentlemen, on hearing of this good work, will feel inclined to follow the example of the good lady of Cossimbazar. If they are so inclined, and we hope and trust they will be, let them send their donations, either in the shape of money or in the shape of some useful and fancy articles, to the Editor of the *Bharati*, Kashiabagan Garden House, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

A GRAVE QUESTION OF POLICY.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN's position as the head of an important subordinate Government of India commands the respectful attention of the people of this country to whatever he says regarding the policy of Government. His position in this respect is the same as that of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State speaking in the House of Commons. Hence it is that we revert to his letter to Mr. Hume which we noticed in our last issue. The immediate questions raised are not very material, and such as they are have already been disposed of in Mr. Hume's masterly reply. But the principles therein involved are of great importance, and we cannot pay too much attention to them. We have thought over the matter for the last two weeks, and the result of our deliberation is that the doctrines the policy involves are subversive of all the liberal principles which have hitherto regulated the conduct of the British Government in India. The first principle is that the Natives should be treated on an equality with the most favored races in Her Majesty's dominion. Her Majesty's words are: "We hold Ourselves bound to the Natives of Our Indian Territories by the same obligations of Duty which bind us to all Our other Subjects; and those Obligations, by the Blessing of Almighty God, We shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil." The pledge implies that the Natives should have every liberty of action and opinion which is conceded to Englishmen, and should be in no way different from the other in their political status; but Sir Auckland Colvin's prudential considerations would suggest a very different course. The course suggested is that they should be repressed and gagged and disarmed and watched as suspects with more care and vigilance than habitual criminals. When three quarters of a century ago David Hare set the scheme of English education in motion in this country some of the highest officers of the State apprehended that that would lay the axe at the root of English dominion in this country. This idea was not accepted by that able ruler, the Marquess of Hastings, who set his face entirely against all suggestions to obstruct the progress of education. Twenty years afterwards Lord William Bentinck did the same when the plan for the development of English education was under further consideration. At that time that great statesman Lord Macaulay said that he would rather see the British Empire in India destroyed than close against the people of India the light of education. He repudiated too the theory that education tends to make men disloyal. On the contrary he opened new careers for educated natives by creating the office of Deputy Collector and in the Judicial Service. The plan was extended a few years after by the creation of the post of Deputy Magistrates. And neither higher education nor the trusting of the natives with the comparatively higher employment gives any color to the objection of the croakers. These educational and the service experiments proved in every instance eminently successful. The enemies of education would not, however, be true to themselves, if they admitted the facts, and they were active when the opportunity presented itself to ventilate their objection at the time the Indian university was first formed. Englishmen, true to their instincts, again acted as the friends of education. Under the Lyttonian rule a Mr. Jones, the then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, went the length of recommending the stoppage of all high education, because forsooth Bacon and Shakespeare strengthened the "disloyal" native Press. The author of the Press Gag did not, however, dare to go so far as to stopping education. It was reserved for Sir Auckland Colvin to decry the liberty of the Press and under that pretence to raise his voice against high education which directly recruited the ranks of that Press. In saying this we are bound in justice to Sir Auckland Colvin to say that there is nothing said in his letter which in so many words prohibit the higher education of the people. The conclusion, however, is obvious. As a statesman that gentleman cannot be unaware that a wide diffusion of high education cannot but lead to a diversity of opinion in political matters, that there must of necessity be some educated men who will openly complain of whatever they think wrong to them, and the wider the spread of education in a community, the larger must be the number of such malcontents.

Immediately connected with education is the freedom of the Press, which has been conceded and re-affirmed to us by our Gracious Empress and her advisers in the teeth of strong and persistent opposition; but Sir Auckland Colvin would like to suppress it. He complains bitterly of the tone of the Native Press towards the ruling authorities, and he does this without drawing any line of distinction between the official and the individual. The tone of the papers is at times certainly hostile and very disagreeable to dishonest and incompetent officers, but the denouncement is confined entirely to the individual wrong-doers. In this respect the special services for which the freedom of the Press is most prized in other countries have been taken as evils. What more important services can the Press render the public than the exposi-

tion of the doings of dishonest or incompetent officers? True, such expositions cannot but prove most annoying to those officers and their friends, and to most of their fellow officers who are bound to them by the common bond of an exclusive service and the prejudice against them runs high. But to disinterested people they appear to be of service to the cause of good Government and not a defamatory matter. The institution of such a badge as that of the Queen of the Arcana cannot but call forth the most poignant ridicule, and those who suffer from such ridicule are not the men to bear it; and they try to suppress the freedom of the Press. In the peculiar constitution and exclusive character of the Civil Service positive offenders against the law find abundant sympathy among their brethern, and this also leads to Anglo-Indian antipathy against the Press; but these are services for which the Press should be supported and not run down. Of course we do not allude here to badgering of public servants, or harrassing them in season and out of season, and of slander and defamation in every shape; when any member of the Press is guilty of such conduct the punishment should be condign. No libellor should on any account be excused or respected. There are, however, very definite and very comprehensive laws on the subject of defamation, libel, and scandals, and the freest resort should be made to them when occasions arise. But this is neither here nor there. Official *Zalims* do not sit quiet under restraint; they want to have their opponents punished in anticipation or in excess of law. And this is what cannot be permitted. Mr. Beames and his friends want the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* to be punished, not for publishing any falsehood, but for bringing to light disagreeable truths. Sir Lepel Griffin had been, he thought, very much maligned by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. The case was, however, one for which, with every sympathy for the gallant knight, the Government could not think fit to get up a libel suit against the offender. This is always the case in every despotically ruled country. On the continent of Europe "Reynard the Fox" could not be published without bringing on its author the pains and humilities of the law of libel. Had the work been published in France its author would have been provided with free quarters in the Bastille for at least seven years. But parodies, satires, pasquinades and caricatures had free growth in England during two centuries, always for the good of the community and never for its injury. Some of the finest caricatures and satires both by pencil and pen in the last century are such as every Englishman would like to preserve and not condemn. Such are the works of Hogarth and Gillray. During the whole course of this century *Punch* has indulged in caricatures of every kind both in writing and engraving and has thereby risen in the highest estimation of the public. "The Coming K" and other publications of the kind did not lead to any libel action; but here the case is different, for a squib on a beak Sir Auckland Colvin would design the severest penalty of the Press and gag the nation at large. At least such is the case in his denunciation of that *combukht* of "Combuctpore." Because a pamphleteer compares a bad Magistrate with a corrupt *Naib*, Sir Auckland Colvin thinks the whole fabric of British Supremacy in the East is put in jeopardy. He complains, too, of the picture of inefficient government being over-painted, because so many incidents are crowded together within a short compass. This exaggeration, if it is to be called an exaggeration, is obvious in every moral pamphlet. In the life of a drunkard designed for a temperance leaflet it is inevitable, for there is no room in it for any relief. The obnoxious colors are laid thick and in the most offensive way. Combuctpore in the same way is a leaflet and has most of the faults which appertain to leaflets; but it is not a satire; what it does is by way of comparison and simile, to make the matter clear to the meanest understanding. It does not make Reynard the Fox identical with the German Church or Issengrin, the wolf the *alter ego* of the Baronial element; it says in so many words that the relation of the Magistrate to the Queen is very similiar to that of the *Naib* to the zemindar; therefore it is not a caricature but a legitimate evolution of the question at issue. That such a pamphlet should make the provincial Government think of sedition is a matter of deep regret, and we must deplore the rarity of English feeling in the country when such a pamphlet should make the Governor think of suppressing the liberty of the Press.

The next principle which Sir Auckland Colvin refers to is the right of petition on the part of the subjects. Hitherto we had been under the impression that that right was inherent in every subject and even in the worst criminal; but Sir Auckland complains of the act of certain of her Majesty's subjects submitting prayers praying for the suppression of what they think injurious to them. True, that petitions may range from the most legitimate to the most outrageous; but no man before Sir Auckland Colvin ever thought of condemning people for their petitions.

The immediate subject of petition arises from the people praying for the repeal of the Arms Act. They do not like the said Act as it deprives them of the means of self-defence. Twenty thousand or more people are annually destroyed by wild beasts, and it is but natural that they should pray for the means of defending themselves; but Sir Auckland and men of his kind, think that it is better to let twenty thousand persons die annually by the ravages of tigers, wolves and bears than to arm the subject races in a way which might eventually jeopardise British rule. The morality of the doctrine is simply execrable, but we question also the accuracy of the premises. Fire-arms in the hands of the Natives do not in the least endanger the safety of the British rule in this country, and our Governors do not at all think otherwise. On the contrary 2,50,000 Natives holding fire-arms restored the influence of that rule during the Mutiny, and our Governors consigned those arms to native hands expressly in the hope of their being used in the service of our sovereign. It may be added that those 250,000 natives are identically the same in caste, color and creed with those who have been disarmed and thereby consigned to the tender mercies of the jaws of tigers. Sir Auckland Colvin appeals to the horrors of the Sepoy Mutiny to justify the Arms Act, but he overlooks the fact that at the very time of the Mutiny 2,50,000 natives were invited to take charge of arms for their protection. There is nothing in the history of the Mutiny to show that its horrors arose from the masses having had possession of arms, or to show that arms in the hands of the general population prove dangerous to Government. The authors of the Arms Act were in sore trouble to find plausible arguments in support of the measure. One of them, Sir Henry Maine, said that the handling of arms gives a roughness to character, and it was with a view to cultivate delicacy of feeling in the natives that he wanted to keep arms away from them. Sir Edward Clive Bayley wanted only to prevent the exportation of *arms of precision* beyond the frontiers, but when he came to enforce it in his executive capacity he included bill-hooks and pikes within the purview of the Act, so that in some parts of the country, people could not drive out a hog from their corn-fields or fell a tree in their yard. In short the first Act was so faulty that it has since been thrice tinkered by our rulers; and a prayer for a fourth revision of it, (for no one ever means to do away with it entirely, particularly as regards exportation) cannot be so absurd as to make the Congress party forfeit their right to petition. The prayer is certainly not so extravagant as to justify the abrogation of the right of petition. Even when we couple it with the prayer of serving as volunteers it is not so absurd as keeping armed 2,50,000 natives in the pay of the Government.

Sir Auckland Colvin himself admits that the present constitution of the Legislative Councils is defective. No one can look at dummies who sit as figureheads at our councils, and think the system which brings them in to be so perfect as to be beyond the pale of revision. Some of the greatest English statesmen think that the matter is one that demands immediate consideration, and the Congress party have done nothing so extravagant by praying for a revision as to call for a censure. Those who have petitioned about it are unanimous about defects of the present mode of selection, and Sir Auckland himself will admit that a mode which made persons like Sir Ahmed, of Alighur, to take part in a legislature whose proceedings are carried on entirely in the English language is certainly defective. Between half a dozen persons like Sir Ahmed who are employed to legislate in a language which they do not know and as many who are masters of that language and could criticise the bearing of every clause and word of it, the difference is vast; and the man is dishonest or ignorant who would give preference to the former. But as we have already exceeded the limits of an article, we must stop here.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has left Lahore for Patiala where the festivities will be considerably curtailed owing to the bereavement that the Maharaja has recently sustained. At Lahore the Marchioness of Dufferin received an address from the representatives of the people of the Punjab and the *purdanashin* ladies of Lahore, and a separate address brought from Gujranwalla. The Punjab address is said to bear fifty thousand signatures. Her Excellency replied to each separately, chiefly with reference to the Association for giving Medical Aid to the Women of India, and thanked them for the kindness with which they had supported her efforts. His Excellency arrives at the Presidency on the 29th instant.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Cuttack on Friday morning, the recent breach in the canal having been promptly repaired. The address of the local Municipality referred to the recent scarcity, thanked his Honor for the measures taken by him and his officers for the relief of distress, and brought forward the question of a railway to Orissa. After a graceful allusion to the Orissa officers who had served with him in Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor said that, while he did not despair of private capital taking up the Railway project, he could hold out no hope of the Government of India doing so; and that it was impossible that the Government of Bengal should ever do so. His Honor will be back at Calcutta in time to receive the Viceroy on the 30th instant.

SIR Lepel Griffin has "finally announced" that he won't come back to ungrateful India. Just so, for have not grapes been sour ever since the days of the fable? The Marquis of Lansdowne will be left to make the appointment for the Hydrabad Residency, which may well be congratulated on a good riddance, along with the whole of the country.

WE are glad that Sir Comer Petheram and Justice Trevelyan refused on Friday last to fall in with Mr. Pugh's views and put off Mr. Moylan's case *sine die* to the great prejudice of the interests of that gentleman and those of his clients. On the application of Mr. Wood ofe their Lordships fixed the 28th instant for the hearing of this important case. The Advocate-General with Messrs. Woodroffe and Dunn will appear for Mr. Moylan while the Recorder will be represented by Messrs. Pugh and O'Keneily.

WE hear that Lord Lansdowne has appointed Captain Streatfield, who was his Aide-de-Camp in Canada, as his acting Private Secretary.

A SITE for the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital has been acquired in the neighbourhood of the Senate-house at the cost of Rs. 50,000, and Lady Dufferin will lay the foundation of the building at 4 P. M. on the 15th of December next. His Excellency the Viceroy will be present at the ceremony. A native gentleman of Madras has offered to present Lady Dufferin with a golden trowel for the occasion. The subscriptions for the building now amount to 70,000 Rs. But more money is urgently needed and it is confidently expected that it will be forthcoming from the wealthy citizens of Calcutta. At the last meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Association great dis-

appointment was expressed by the Committee at the refusal of the Central Committee to make any contribution towards the new Hospital from the funds at their disposal. The disappointment was the greater as a generous support from this source had always been anticipated. It was resolved that an appeal should be made to the Central Committee to reconsider their decision. Since the above was written, we understand that the balance of the Jubilee Fund, amounting to about Rs. 27,000, has been made over to the Hospital authorites. This is a windfall for which the Hospital authorities should be thankful to the Committee of the Jubilee Fund.

A MISCHIEVOUS though unsuccessful attempt is being made at Bombay to estrange the Parsee community from the Congress movement. The Parsees are far too intelligent and patriotic a race not to see through the dodge and baffle it. Their leaders have unanimously joined the Congress, and the movement has taken among them a root strong enough to defy wily machinations. 43 "Associations" may have joined Sir Ahmed's camp, but a thousandfold of that number support the Congress.

SIR CHARLES and Lady Aitchison left Lahore, on Thursday, for Karachi, whence they sail to Europe. A large number of European and Native gentlemen assembled at the railway station to bid them farewell. In Sir Charles India has lost a warm-hearted and symapathetic ruler and a zealous counsellor, whose place cannot be easily filled. We are not without hopes that Sir Charles' leasure in England will be devoted to the good of the country that will always remember him with fervent gratitude.

CHOLERA seems to have slightly abated in Calcutta. Last week there were 45 deaths from it against 54 and 46 in the preceding weeks. The number is, however, higher than the average of the past *quinquennium* by 19.

MR. RATTIGAN has resigned his seat on the Punjab Chief Court Bench, and Mr. Frezille has been re-appointed in his place. Mr. Baden-Powell has also been temporarily appointed on the Bench.

WE are glad to learn that Sir Auckland Colvin recently honored Mamudabad (Oudh) and Raja Amir Hossein Khan Bahadur with a visit. The Raja Bahadur sumptuously entertained his Honor at his country residence on the 17th instant when the foundation of the Colvin School was laid. The Raja Bahadur is a man of culture himself, and his laudable exertions for the spread of education cannot be too highly commended.

THE Church, Papal as well as Dissenting, seems to be strongly arrayed against Home Rule in Ireland. A fresh Papal rescript has been issued commanding the Irish Bishops to enforce the former rescript, and order the priests to preach against boycotting and the plan of campaign At a banquet given at the Hotel Metropole an address signed by 860 Dissenting Ministers in Ireland was presented to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington urging them to counteract Home Rule. An address has also been presented to Mr. Gladstone by the English Dissenters. Lord Salisbury, in reply, ridiculed the idea that the granting of autonomy to Ireland would have the way to the federation of the Empire, and said that the surrender by the English to Ireland would be announcing to the world that there was nothing to fear from English resistance.

THE High Court re-opened on Friday last after the long Pujah holidays and business in all its briskness has been resumed. The interior of the building has been thoroughly repaired and now presents a very smart appearance, though the exterior is as grey and sombre as ever. "Varanda gardening" has been cultivated with advantage in the Judge's corridore and the Judges now walk to their respective Courts down a lovely avenue of palms and crotons. The garden in the Court-yard has also been renovated and two Gothic Varandas of questionable taste have been put up facing the Old Post Office Street along the Bar Library and the Jury room, the Attorneys' Library and the Registrar's room alone not being accorded the accommodation for some unknown reasons. Justice Norris presided on the Original Side after a long time and much pleased Counsel and Attorneys by his courtsey and suavity of manners, Unless Mr. Justice Wilson returns in time for the Sessions, which commence on the 5th of December, Mr. Justice Norris will preside over them, when Mr. Justice Trevelyan will act for him in the Original court. Justice Gurudas Banerjee, our new Judge, takes his seat to-day on the Bench with the Chief Justice. May he adorn it long!

THE Crawford case of Bombay is about to assume a new phase altogether. The Senate of the Bombay University is deliberating as to what should be done with its graduates involved in the numerous cases of bribery brought to light by the deposition of the different witnesses who have given their evidence before the Commission. The High Court, on the other hand, has issued a rule calling upon some of the witnesses to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for having on their own admission paid illegal gratification. The witnesses had promise of immunity from the Inspector General of Police which emboldened them in their disclosure and will now find themselves in a very unpleasant dilemma. The action of the High Court, which by some is attributed to the existence of strained feeling between the Court and the Government about the constitution of the Commission and a variety of other matters, will have the very effective result of stopping all further disclosure and will thus be eminently serviceable to Mr. Crawford. Be that as it may, those who resorted to corruption for gaining their appointments should at once be prosecuted and turned out of service.

A VERY serious shipping disaster is supposed to have befallen the Bombay Presidency. The *Vaitarana*, a Steamer owned by Messrs Shepherd and Co. of Bombay, left Kutch some time ago with 900 passengers and has not been heard of since. Four steamers have been told off to search for it, but no news has yet been received. The worst is apprehended, and it is supposed that the unfortunate vessel must have fallen in with the tail end of the cyclone that lately passed over the Western Presidency and been lost. The loss of life, if this proves to be true, will be terrible. Over-crowding of these steamers seems to be a matter which has not yet drawn sufficient attention of the Government.

REVOLUTIONARY France is to be revolutionised once more. The Revision Committee has decided in favour of the abolition of the Senate and the Presidency of the Republic. This was what was advocated by General Boulanger before the Committee, and his idea was rediculed by the *Times*. This is what the Thunderer said:—"Upon the whole the Committee got remarkably little out of General Boulanger, but they can console themselves with the thought that they have proved there is remarkably little in him to get. He has only one definite idea, and that is to abolish the President and the Senate, the only two elements in the French Constitution capable of opposing any resistance to another Man of December. Everything else is to be left to the chapter of accident. General Boulanger, in fact, wants *carte blanche* to throw the whole Constitution into the melting-pot, without offering the rudiments of a scheme of reconstruction or the smallest guarantee that reconstruction of any kind will not become impossible save through a military dictatorship and the old well-known evolutionary process starting from that point." The General has now gained his point.

WE cordially welcome home Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee on his return from England, where he utilised his temporary sojourn so much for the benefit of his country. Any one who contributes in ever so trifling a way towards awakening English public opinion in matters Indian, deserves the deepest gratitude of the country, and the work jointly done by Messers Bonnerjee, Dadabhai Nowroji and Norton, during the last few months, is of a value which cannot be too highly estimated. Mr. Bonnerjee, as we have informed our readers from time to time, in common with his fellow-workers in the good cause, went about the country and was everywhere well received. He improved the occasions by addressing large, crowded, and we might add, enthusiastic meetings of Englishmen, and clearly placed before them the broad facts of British administration in India which at once secured the interest and sympathy of his liberty-loving audience. Mr. Bonnerjee's labours have secured for India many warm and able champions in England, foremost of whom is Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. The numerous and urgent professional engagements of Mr. Bonnerjee forbade his staying away longer, and it speaks highly of his disinterested patriotism that he should have stayed away so long not only at his own expense but at a considerable personal loss and sacrifice, the nature and extent of which may be gathered from the fact that he was besieged by expectant litigants with quite an enormous number of briefs and gold mohurs on the day of his arrival. He had expressed a strong desire that no fuss should be made on his return and purposely put his friends on a wrong scent as to the date and hour of his arrival. A large number of people still gathered at the Howrah platform and the Armenian Ghat (for the bridge was closed and Mr. Bonnerjee had to cross in the ferry steamer) to welcome him home.

ARRANGEMENTS for the suitable reception of the Marquis of Lansdowne who, as Reuter advises, is already on his way to India, are in progress in Bombay and the Government has issued its directions in a *Gazette of India* extraordinary:

The Most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty FitzMaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, G. C. M. G. Earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, Viscount Cain and Camstone, County Wilts and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe County Bucks, in the peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clan Maurice and FitzMaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron in the peerage of Ireland, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 27th Instant, and at Bombay on or about the 3rd December, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the Marquess of Lansdowne with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of the Marquess of Lansdowne at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the Marquess of Lansdowne throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

One of the principal Civil Officers of each Government or Administration will be deputed to meet the Marquess of Lansdowne as he enters the limits of such Government or Administration, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits.

At the Railway stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard of-Honor upon the platform.

Should the Marquess of Lansdowne make any stay at Allahabad, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will make all arrangements, in communication with the Military authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its unifromity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, with out the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-car

bons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from its animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized.' Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 14, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Dina Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Niranjan Bhuttacharji is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, vice Mr. D. K. Roy, seconded.

Kally Prosunno Sircar Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Magurah, Jessore, is transferred to Tipperah and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Shama Churn Dass, Daputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Chittagong, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr. Inglis is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Dacca on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Dacca on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Babu Umesh Chunder Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdurrauf, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy, Collector, Bhaugulpore, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months, under rule 1, section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th ultimo.

The services of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue, General and Statistical Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue, General and Statistical Department, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff or until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Jessore District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Pubna.

Babu Uma Churn Ganguly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is transferred to Balasore, and is posted to the Sudder station of that District.

JUDICIAL :—Babu Niranjan Bhuttacharji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of third class.

Babu Norendra Krishna Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as Munsiff in the District of Chota Nagpore to be ordinarily stationed at Palamow, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Akhoy Kumar Chaterji, or until further orders.

Babu Norendra Krishna Dutt, Officiating Munsiff of Palamow Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Ramapati De, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the Districts of Pubna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Shezadpore during the absence, on leave, of Babu Umakanta Chatterji, or until further orders.

Babu Karuna Das Bose Munsiff of Iswargunge, in the District of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Pubna, during the absence, on leave of Babu Bolloram Mulick, or until further orders,

Advertisements.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF ACT IV (B. C.) OF 1876.

THREE vacancies having occurred in the representation of Wards Nos. 13, 16 and 17 by the resignation of Dr. E. W. Chambers, disqualification of D. C. Sanders, owing to his absence from Calcutta for a period of upwards of six months consecutively and by the demise of Babu Pran Nath Dutt, respectively, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid Wards must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for each of the aforesaid Wards. As only one Commissioner has to be elected for each of the Wards, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding portion of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The elections will be held on Saturday, the 29th of December 1888, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the Municipal Office. At a date not less than 21 days before the day fixed for taking the poll, a voting paper printed in black ink for each of the Wards will be forwarded by post to each registered voter.

The voter on receipt of this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by post duly filled up to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "Voting Paper Ward No.—"

(2) Return it by hand to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "Voting Paper, Ward no.—"

(3) Present it himself at the polling station on the day of the poll, or

(4) Entrust it either open or in a closed over at his option, to any person whom he may select, for delivery at the polling station on the day of the poll.

Any voter who, owing to miscarriage of the Post or other mishap, may not have received his voting paper by the 14th day before the poll, may apply at the Municipal Office personally or by agent for a duplicate, putting in written statement that he has not received any voting paper.

Voting papers on different colored paper from the original and duplicate papers referred to above will be provided at the Municipal Office at the time of the poll, and any voter who has not already voted, or who may wish to cancel his previous vote, may, notwithstanding that he has already filled up an original or a duplicate voting paper, appear at the poll and fill up a paper in the presence of the polling officer, and such vote or votes shall alone be held valid and shall cancel all previous votes.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary, to the Corporation.

16th November 1888.

A Special meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 22nd November 1888, at 3 P M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

To consider a proposal to present a farewell adress to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava on his resigning the Viceroyalty of India and an address of welcome to the Marquis of Lonsdowne on the occasion of his assuming the Viceroyalty of India, and to vote a grant for a suitable casket for each of the addresses.

2. To cofirm the proceedings of the Town Council at a Meetinng held on the 22nd November 1888.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A valuable treatise entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH"—being a series of popular essays on general Health, part I.—By an experienced Doctor. Subjects:—Health the greatest blessing on earth—How to attain long life—Health and education—Early rising—Exercise—The philosophy of Sleep—The uses of Indian Hemp—On Tobacco smoking—Snuff taking and its effects—Burial or cremation—General Debility and its treatment &c. Price 8 ans. Postage 1 anna.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTT.
180, *Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

COME ONE AND ALL! FAIL NOT!! AND TRY TRY TRY

OUR

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

Of fresh American and English vegetables and flowers from D. Landreth & sons, R. Buist Jr., and Sutton & sons the well-known seedsmen of America and England have just arrived per S. Ss. "Hesperia", "City of Calcutta" and "Dacca" respectively.

For 40 distinc storts of fresh Laindreth's American vegetable seeds consisting of many new varietes of cabbages, cauliiflowers knol—kohls &c. &c. packed here at Rs. 6 per packet and 80 distinct sorts of the above at Rs. 4 a packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-double choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portrait and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet

For 15 distinct sorts of Sutton's fresh English vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3 a packet and 20 sorts of the same made up here with care at Rs. 2-8.

For 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English choice and all-double flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England Rs. 3-8 a packet.

For 20 distinct varieties of fresh Buist's American Vegetable Seeds, consisting of various sorts of Cabbages, &c, &c., packed here and only new in India at Rs. 2-8.

Durable hedge seed— Re. 1 per tola.
Patna very large onion Ans. 6 per tola.
Seeds are sold here both in retail and packets.
Customers of our seeds from Rs. 2 and upwards will obtain free of charge a pictorial American book on gardening.
25 sorts of country vegetable seeds—Rs. 1-8 a packet.

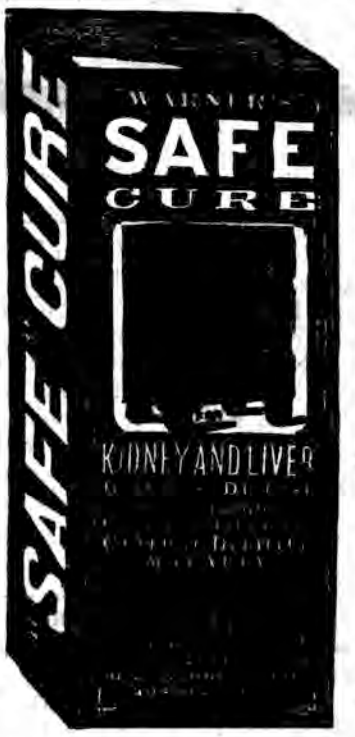
A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the seeds, their manure &c. in which is appended 12 months' calender of sowing seeds, in a clear manner—Rs. 1-8 a copy with postage.

Plants! Plants!! Plants!!!

Of about 100 distinct varieties of rare and best mangoe lychees &c. &c. grafts, also ornamental and foliaged plant Crotons, Roses, Creepers, Timbers, &c. &c. too numerous to name here and all gennine to their names are available here at moderate prices.

Send for the Catalogues of plants and seeds with half anna postage stamp.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta.



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For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

"IN modification of the notice published in the papers, the Louis Jubilee Sanitarium will be kept open for receiving inmates up to the 30th November of this year. Application for admissions &c. shall be received by the undersigned.

T. N. CHAKRAVARTI.
Assistant Secretary.

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AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

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BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caumpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna an Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£26,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.
ANNUITIES GRANTED.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED.
Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICER OF INDIA:
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A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.
W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manage:
CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, C. A.
Prospectus and Report sent on application.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

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"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

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3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

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CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

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The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

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MUSICAL

DEPOT."

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Crystal Chandeliers,
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Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free frm Odl, bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

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Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

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Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

R. S. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

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A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,
NORTH-EAST CORNER, CALCUTTA.)

vi ng studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced pratice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily.

AJAZ POWDER.

THE Ajaz wder is useful to Impot ency, Weakness, Spermatorrhoea and all other diseases. If there be any question it is requested to remove it by sending for the European gentlemen's certificates as well as the East Indies by means of ½ anna ticket. One box contains 24 doses. Price Rs. 5 Postage as 4.

AJAZ PILLS.

The Pills are radical curer to Impotency and weakness &c. Two Pills (Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 4.) are to be applied for external use and the Ajaz powder for internal use.

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HAKIM ABUL HASAN,
Manager, Hakim Safder Husain's Despensary
BENARES CITY.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

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MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

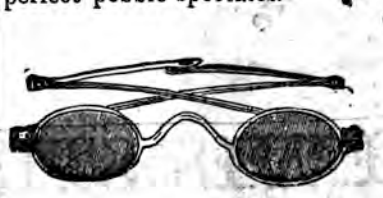
with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out or order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.



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Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
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All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

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READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurrate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. p. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15 and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 *each.* Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY

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Rs. 4-8.

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It has driven out from the system
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After years of semi-helplessness and suffering ; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in
Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.
Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.
Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as
The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.
Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 Re. each.

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Bathgate and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors ; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
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S. K. DAS

(L. E. JNANANKURA)

RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

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২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইন্‌টিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬৷৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

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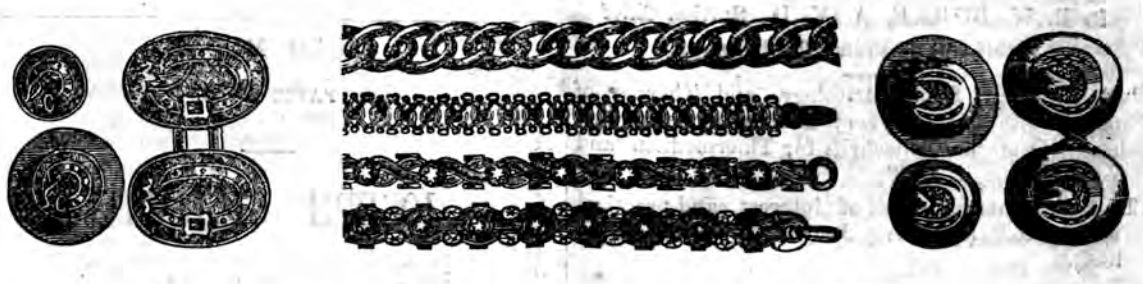

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Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.